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THE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9. 1833.

Memoranda in Vegetable Physiology.

PLANTING.

Extract.—"The *pith* forms the central circle of a *root*, *stem* or branch: It is a cellular membraneous body, of a silvery white color. As the tree or root advances in age, and th timber is perfected, the pith gradually loses its original spongy texture, the cells of which it is composed becoming more and more compressed until all appearance of it is lost in the wood, excepting that the concentric circle which it occupies appears whiter than the other annual layers. But although the pith thus disappears in the old, it still continues in progress with the young wood of the root, stem or branches; and the periodical fibres or radicles of the former, and the buds or embryo branches of the latter, will on examination be found to originate from it. When a branch is pruned off close to a stem, wherein, from age the pith has disappeared for some distance above, and altogether from below the origin of the amputated branch, *no re production of shoots takes place, in whatever season the pruning may be performed*, but should a portion of the branch be left to the stem, from *that* uds and shoots will spring. It also happens, that when a branch is pruned off close to a young healthy stem, containing perfect and active pith, before or shortly after the completion of the midsummer growth, which usually takes place before the end of July *no production of shoots follows the operation*, but the effort of the vital functions of the plant appear to be wholly directed *to cover the wound with fresh bark*. Should the pruning however be performed in spring, before or shortly after the expansion of the leaves, or after their fall in autumn, *a re-production of buds and shoots ensues*, and a slower progress in the formation of new bark is apparent."—*Useful and Ornamental Planting*, *p.* 4.

Remark.—In this extract we have an illustration of the application of science to practice. It teaches,—

1. That the pith is necessary to the production of buds and radicles (fibrous roots,) and that these are both annual.

2. That when a branch is taken off close to the bole or body of a tree, no reproduction of shoots takes place; but that shoots will spring from the spurs or stumps of limbs. This indicates the propriety of cutting always close to the bole.

3. That midsummer pruning, when the sap is for some days or weeks comparatively quiescent, is the most effectual in preventing the growth of new shoots, and in speedily covering the wounds with new bark; and that the reverse of this happens when trees are pruned in spring, autumn or winter.

It cannot but have been remarked, that orchards pruned in spring or fall, especially if the labor has been omitted some years, or performed in a careless manner, become unsightly and unproductive, from the innumerable sprouts or shoots which succeed the operation. I have two successive years pruned my orchards in July, after the grass or grain growing in them was cut, and have reason to be highly gratified with my innovation upon the old practice. Very few shoots were subsequently produced, and the wounds were nearly covered by new bark before autumn. The operation of pruning, to be well done, should be performed annually, or at farthest biennially, when the knife will be the principal instrument required, and the wounds so small as to heal readily.

Extract.—"The presence of leaves is essential to the growth of buds and branches, and consequently to that of the pith in these and in the roots; but the leaves are not otherwise necessary to the formation and growth of the *fibres or radicles of the root*, as these are produced in abundance when the plant or tree is leafless, and even during winter, when the ground is covered with frost and snow, the reservoir of nourishment in the *pith* being probably sufficient for that purpose."

Remark.—The food is elaborated in the leaves while these organs perform their functions, descends through the inner bark, and a portion of it is communicated to the pith by the medullar rays. Thus the plant continues to be fed, if the term is admissible, by the prepared food, until the new leaves are expanded in the spring, and exercise their functions. The practical use I should make of this fact would be, to transplant in autumn, and as soon as the leaves have finished their office, while the plant abounds in elaborated food, in order that this may produce new radicles (mouths) for the early supply of food in the spring. Prof. Lindley, than whom I can quote no better authority, decidedly concurs in giving the preference to fall planting. B.

VEGETABLE NUTRITION.

According to a table constructed by Sir H. Davy, from experiments made to ascertain the proportions of nutritive matter contained in different vegetables, the different varieties of beets contain from 136 to 151 parts in every 1000, parsneps 99, carrots 98, and turneps 42. As it is now ascertained that a greater quantity by weight of mangold wurtzel can be raised upon a given quantity of land than either of the roots mentioned, it follows that, if they do not require a greater expense in cultivation and preservation than the others, their cultivation will be attended with the greatest profit. It is stated, by those who have had experience in the cultivation of mangold wurtzel, that a crop can be raised with the same labor that is necessary for a crop of potatoes; and that they can be preserved in cellars, or elsewhere, by keeping them from frost through the winter, and that they will retain their nutritive qualities through the succeeding summer. Although we are opposed to a general innovation in agricultural pursuits, yet we recommend a fair trial of the cultivation of mangold wurtzel, for the benefit of stock farmers. It is desirable to find out the cheapest article with which farmers can supply their stocks with green or succulent food during our most severe winter weather. Cabbage and turneps are liable to be destroyed by insects, which renders those crops too uncertain. Carrots and parsneps require much labor. Potatoes require boiling, but all things considered, are at present our most valuable crop for the above purpose in general cultivation, so that experiments should determine between them and mangold wurtzel.

HINTS TO FARMERS--No. VI.

PLANTER'S GUIDE.

I feel anxious to atone to the American publishers for the slight notice I took, in a late communication, of this work of Sir Henry Steuart, by stating more in detail its object and its matter, which a cursory examination of the work will enable me to do.

The object of the work is to lay down definite rules, predicated upon sixteen year's experience, and the study of vegetable physiology, for the removal of large forest trees and underwood, entire, without diminishing their tops and branches, or roots, or materially retarding their growth, so as to produce an immediate ornamental effect. To gentlemen of fortune, who are desirous of beautifying their grounds, without regard to expense, the volume will prove a valuable companion; nor will it fail to afford useful hints to those who, on a smaller scale, are anxious to obtain immediate shade and ornament about their dwellings. To the general mass of readers, however, its directions will be of little service.

The volume contains a history of the art of planting from the earliest times, and in different countries; details the author's improvements, and his success on an extensive scale, in planting his park at Allanton, his lordship's residence; and abounds in physiological investigations, tending to develop important laws in vegetable economy essential to the successful prosecution of the art. His lordship removed nearly a thousand trees, of the diameter of 18 to 30 inches, and from 20 to 40 feet high. They were taken up with their roots entire, transported upon high wheels constructed for the purpose, to the pits prepared for them, and planted without any diminution of their limbs. I select the items of the expense of removing one tree, which will serve as a sufficient data upon this head. The tree was 25 to 30 feet high:

"Preparations for the pit,	£0	0	8
Three cart loads of compost, at 9d.	0	2	3
Three workmen taking up, a day, at 1s. 6d.	0	4	6
Transporting and planting, say	0	5	1
	£0	12	6 or nearly $3,00

The price of labor would probably swell the amount here to about $6 for each tree, exclusive of the cost of the machine.

Sir Henry has laid down some axioms, confirmed by his experience, and among others is the following:

1. That trees for transplanting should be selected from open exposures, where the "stems are stout and short; bark thick and coarse; tops extensive and spreading; branches often reaching to the ground; with roots extensive like the tops, and throwing them out on every side." These he terms *protecting properties*, in contradistinction to those which belong to trees found in the

interior of woods, and whose "stems are upright and stately; bark glossy and beautiful; tops small and thinly provided with branches; with roots in the same way, spare and scanty, but in due proportion to the tops." The reasons which control this rule will readily suggest themselves to such as are at all conversant with the habits of plants.

2. "That we must prospectively maintain the same harmony between the existing provisions of the tree, and the exigencies of its new situation, as had previously subsisted between its relative properties and the circumstances of its former site." Not a little obscure; but probably to convey the idea, that branches and roots must be preserved in relative proportion.

3. That the success of transplanting trees, their new situation and soil being equal, was *in the ratio of their previous exposure.*

4. That the protecting qualities may be ranked in the following order of pre-eminence: 1, Thickness and induration of bark; 2, stoutness and girth of stem; 3, numerousness of roots and fibres; and 4, extent, balance and closeness of branches.

5. That the preservation of all the parts, in as entire and perfect a state as possible, is a matter of first rate moment to the art.

6. That deep trenching will render wet land dry, and dry land moist, for any useful purpose.

7. That the size of the wood in forests is mainly in proportion to the depth of the soil on which it grows.

8. "That roots and branches are relative and correlative." I have often remarked this to be true. The roots are numerous or few,—spreading or descending, according to the direction and number of the branches—a tall straight tree, with upright branches, sending down roots deep and bent slightly oblique; while those of a spreading top and horizontal branches have roots spreading near the surface. So generally is this the case in nurseries, that the form and direction of the roots may be determined, almost with certainty, by the appearance of the top. B.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In Upper Canada, and we believe also in the Lower Province, Agricultural Societies are deemed worthy of the fostering care of the Government. There is a Society in each of the Districts of the Upper Province, each of which, if we are correctly informed, receives annually from the Government $200, which, with the subscriptions, which must equal that sum, gives them a liberal fund, to appropriate for Premiums or for the purchase of valuable and improved breeds of stock. A considerable part of this sum has been, we believe, used for the latter purpose, thereby giving to the members of these Societies the benefit to be derived from the use of the best animals in the country. We copy the following article from the Canadian Wesleyan of last week, as it affords one proof of the beneficial effects arising from these institutions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—It is with much pleasure we observe the rapid advances the Talbot Agricultural Society, in the Western District, are making. This society is possessed of some of the best imported cattle in the Province, from which they are raising a beautiful stock of half-breed. They are also much improving the breed of Canadian horses; and as respects their improvement in hogs, will be best known from the following report: Mr. Joseph Smith, of Raleigh, Talbot street, killed one fat hog in 1831, weighing 585 lbs. 2 oz. Mr. Thomas Pardo, of the same place, killed another this winter, (1833,) weighing 684 lbs. 10 oz. The rapid progress of this society proves the advantage of competition, which is truly creditable to the society, and we think should act as an emulous to the different district societies in the Province We are informed also, that this society is in possession of a fund of about $800; a part of which is to be expended in importing and adding to their present stock. It is worthy of remark, that this society has only been organized about three years.

GROWTH OF THE CHESTNUT.

MR. EDITOR—Having observed in your paper several communications relative to the quick growth of chestnut timber from seed and from sprouts, suffer me to add my experience to the general fund; although limited in extent, it rests on correct and certain data.

In the year 1801, I assisted in raising and gathering a crop of corn, potatoes and flax, on a newly cleared piece of chestnut timbered land, in the county of Dutchess, N. York; but the stumps were not sprouted, or rather divested of their sprouts, that season. In the year 1807, I assisted in repairing the fence, enclosing the same lot, with stakes, and large sized poles for riders, obtained by thinning out the superabundant produce of the thickest clumps of chestnut saplings which grew from the sprouts on the ground which I had six years before cultivated for an annual crop. As to time I cannot be mistaken, for I went into that county in the spring of 1801, and left it in the fall of 1807.

Now a question arises, whether the soil and climate of western New-York are as favorable to the rapid growth of that timber as Dutchess county. I am rather inclined to believe it is not; but, as a specimen of its growth in Genesee county, I will state one fact: In 1816, while directing some men to erect a fence, nearly in the line of which was a chestnut stump, I observed a small sprout springing up by its side, and cautioned the men not to injure it. That sprout has now become a tree—has produced nuts several years, and is at this time three feet six inches in circumference three feet above the ground, and about thirty-five feet high. But as no forest tree will grow so thrifty, and form so lengthy and straight a trunk, (especially if untrained and untrimmed,) as in a grove, this cannot be considered a fair test of the size and shape to which a grove of such sprouts would have attained in the same length of time. E. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of our usual supply of communications during the past week, most of which will be published as soon as our limits will permit.

"*Cornplanter*" will, we trust, upon reflection, see the necessity there is for our applying, according to his suggestion, "the hoe," instead of "the pruning-ax;" for we fear if we used the latter instrument we should defeat the object of the writer. We have no objection to publish a reply to the communication which probably called forth his article, if divested of personal allusions, and we shall certainly be gratified to hear from the writer on the subjects to which he alludes in his P. S.

THE PEACH.

Mr. GOODSELL—I would inquire through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, the method of raising peach trees from the stones. It is stated by the farmers here, that it is difficult to get early peaches from trees raised from the stones of early peaches. They would be no better than our late peaches, as well as three or four weeks later than the early kind. Is it so? I. M.

To the inquiry made of me, as to the method of raising peach trees from stones, I reply: It is well known to those versed in vegetable physiology, that the character of the young plant is fixed when the plant producing it is in flower, after which the only variation to be effected is by the supply of food, more or less, as in the animal kingdom. The character of the young plant depends upon the pollen or farina with which the pistil of the flower is fecundated. From the various causes which serve to convey the pollen of one flower to the pistil of another, such as winds, insects, &c., it is rendered altogether uncertain with what variety it will be fecundated; but as the chance is greater that the stamens of the same flower will impregnate the pistil, so is the chance that a peach tree will produce fruit after its kind. If flowers were prevented from coming in contact with the pollen of varieties, there would be a certainty of their producing their like from seed; and thus trees, which grow at great distances from others of the same species, are more likely to continue their kind by seed than where they grow in contact with others.

As the cultivation or continuation of particular varieties of peaches is desirable, the more approved way of doing this is by planting the stones in the fall, and budding the young trees with the wished for varieties The process of budding is simple, and requires a little time. I think the best time for doing it is when they have had but one summer's growth. The buds may be inserted near the ground, and to prevent their being killed by the winter, the earth may be drawn over them, and suffered to remain until the commencement of vegetation next spring, when it may be removed, and the young tree cut off an inch or so above the bud. By this method of budding, the young tree will be better shaped than when budded up one or two feet from the ground. N. GOODSELL.

HEDGES.

Who knows any thing about hedges? Have we any indigenous growth of wood suitable for hedges?

McMahon mentions beech and elm. Have they been tried? and with what success? Do haws succeed in this part of the state? and if so, where can quicks or seeds be found?

The time is fast approaching, when our timber will be too valuable to be applied to fencing. If beech or elm will answer, as these are the natural growth of a large portion of western New-York, it is of the utmost importance that it be known.

Will any of your correspondents answer? Will they give such directions that a plain man may set a hedge with confidence? LACON.

☞ We publish this week, in detail, the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society, and it is

our intention to publish the Appendix, consisting of the papers read before the Society, &c. as soon as we receive the copy.

MAPLE SUGAR.

At the request of one of our readers, we publish an article from the *Farmer's Library*, an agricultural work, published by Leonard E. Lathrop, Esq., on the manufacture of maple sugar. As the season has now arrived to attend to that operation, we presume any practical hints on the subject will be read with pleasure. The Farmer's Library is a work of between three and four hundred pages, and is well worth the examination of every farmer who is wishing to make the most of the means within his power

MANUFACTURING THE SAP OF THE MAPLE.

The manufacturing of sugar from the maple is an important item in the system of domestic economy. And as our young men are often engaged in clearing our forests, it is important that they are not only apprised of the importance of preserving the sugar maple, but that they should understand the process of making the greatest profits from its juices.

SEASONS FOR TAPPING.

By trials made in the month of February, it will readily be discovered when this valuable tree ought to be bored, for the purpose of extracting the sap, as in that month either earlier or later, according to the season, it generally begins to yield a sufficient quantity for commencing the business.

TAPPING OR BORING.

Four hundred trees, each bored with two holes, as nearly as may be on the south side; and also with two holes on the north side of the tree, in the early part of the season, with screw augers, from two to four quarters of an inch, according to the size of the tree; and towards the middle of the season, a like number of trees to be bored in the same manner, is recommended as a better mode for the management of four hands than if the whole number of eight hundred trees were tapped at the first running of the sap. This calculation may of course be varied according to the number of trees or hands employed. The sap of the second parcel tapped will be found richer, and more productive, than if a part had been extracted earlier. The auger should enter the tree at first not more than three quarters of an inch; the holes may at several times be deepened to the extent of two inches and a half, as the manner of the sap's running may render necessary. The hole should be made slanting or descending, so that the sap may run freely in frosty weather, and not by a slow motion be liable to freeze in the mouth of the orifice. In these holes, spouts should be fixed to project from the tree from eight to twelve inches, and not to enter the tree more than about half an inch, as the farther they enter the more the running of the sap is obstructed; they should be prepared in readiness for the season, of elder and sumack.

PRESERVING THE SAP.

In the early part of the season, the sap will keep two or three days without injuring; but as the spring advances, it will be necessary to boil the sap the day after it is collected, or it may ferment and sour. *Lime.*—To every half barrel, or fifteen gallon kettle, a tea spoonful of slacked lime should be put in, while the sap is fermenting, and before it boils; this promotes the rising of the scum, and forming of the grain. *Boiling.*—A smart fire should be kept up while the sap is boiling. As the scum rises, be careful to skim it off. When the liquor is reduced one half in quantity, lade the second kettle from the end into the end one, and when the contents of three or four kettles can be contained in one, let the whole be laded into that at the end, filling up the empty kettles without delay with fresh sap. As the liquor in the end kettle, removed from those which have been mentioned, becomes a syrup, it should be strained through a good blanket or woolen cloth; and care must be taken not to suffer it to boil so long as to be too thick to be strained in this manner It should, when thus cleansed from its impurities, stand in buckets, or other suitable vessels, twelve hours or more, that the particles of lime, and other remaining sediment, may settle to the bottom; after which it should be so gently poured off into a kettle or boiler as not to carry with it any of these settlings However, they need not be wholly lost, they will mostly contain a considerable quantity of sugar and syrup; by pouring fresh sap on them, stirring them well together, and suffering them to stand a while to settle, a great part of the valuable sweets contained in such sediment may be saved It may be further noted, that when the sap is weak, which is generally the case in the latter part of the season, it requires more boiling, and a higher proof, than that collected earlier and of greater strength.

The above method, on actual experiment, is said to have answered well; but a judicious sugar boiler believes that it would be best to avoid letting the syrup stand twelve hours after being strained through a blanket: when the process is begun, the sooner it is completed, in his opinion, the better; the design of its standing for twelve hours being chiefly intended to give sufficient time for the particles of lime and other sediment to collect at the bottom of the kettle. It is proposed that lime should be mixed with a quantity of fresh sap in the evening, and be well stirred; the large particles of lime, in this case, will be likely to subside before morning, and the clear sap so impregnated may be mixed the next morning in proper proportions, in the several kettles, observing, however, that in this mode, more lime will be necessary, as less of its strength will be extracted by cold than by hot water.

GRAINING.

The syrup having stood twelve hours or upwards, then to be gently poured into a kettle or boiler, as above mentioned; which would be best placed over a fire made of charcoal, as before hinted, unless the kettle is so fixed in a furnace, or in such a situation that the flame can be confined to the bottom, for if it be suffered to pass on the sides, it endangers the syrup's being burned. This operation should also be performed with a smart fire, to be uniformly and equally kept up, in which, as well as in boiling the green sap, the use of butter, hog's lard, and other fat, is not only very useful and advantageous, but absolutely necessary. When in the course of boiling the sap rises towards the top, a piece of fat, equal in size to a small nutmeg, thrown in will keep it down Particular care should be taken by these means to prevent the rising of the syrup when graining, which may require a larger proportion of butter, &c. It is found that the evaporation is much more expeditious, and it is believed that the quantity of sugar made is larger, when a careful guard is kept up to prevent the sap, and particularly the syrup when graining, from rising by the timely introduction of a piece of fat as above described. To form a judgment when the syrup is sufficiently boiled, take out with quickness the stirring stick, which is constantly kept in the boiler for the purpose of taking the proof, rub some of the syrup off the lower end of it with the thumb, and if on applying the finger thereto it draws into a thread, it may be deemed in a proper state to be laded into a tub or cooler. Then it should be forthwith and incessantly stirred with a stick about three inches broad, until the grain can be felt between the finger and the thumb, when it is in a fit state to be poured into the molds.

It requires much practical information, and the exercise of sound discretion, to determine from the different appearance of the syrup in the time of boiling the moment when some material movements or changes ought to be made.

CLAYING, OR WHITENING THE SUGAR.

To promote the molasses passing more freely from the sugar when draining in the molds, and to improve its color, in two or three days after the molds are unstopped at the lower end, mix white clay with water, so as to reduce it to a thin mortar; with this cover the top of the molds one inch and a half thick; when this covering appears dry, remove it, and supply the place with a fresh covering of about two inches thick.

Although it is apprehended the use of clay as above set forth, particularly in the latter part of the season, will be found beneficial, it may, however, be prudent to continue or decline the practice, according to the effect or use it appears to be of, on a careful trial. The quantity of clay must be proportioned to the manner in which the sugar has been boiled; if high boiled, it will require much more clay than if boiled low. It is also thought the use of clay lessens the quantity of sugar, perhaps one fifth part, and may be more or less, according to the knowledge of the person who undertakes the business. It may be also remarked, that if the quantity of sugar be lessened in weight by claying one fifth part, it is not to be concluded that the whole of this fifth part will be eventually lost; there will be more syrup than there otherwise would have been, independent of the water from the clay that passes through the sugar.

MOLASSES AND VINEGAR.

When the sap of the second tapping becomes poor in quantity and quality, which may be about the tenth of April, or perhaps sooner, then the number of fresh tapped trees will yield a sap of which may be made good molasses, and also excellent vinegar. In all sugar plantations, it will be advantageous to cut out the different sorts of timber which grow intermixed with the sugar maple, and even those of that species which are not thriving, promising trees. The timber so cut out will serve for fuel for the boilers, and leave greater openings for the rays of the sun to enter, which have a tendency to improve the value of the remaining trees. The ground so cleared of all except the maple tree, it has been observed, is particularly favored for pasture and the growth of grass.

It appears not to be ascertained, that this tree becomes impoverished by repeated tappings. There are instances, particularly among the old settlements on North River, of trees which have been tapped for fifty years or upwards, and continue to yield their sap in the season, equal to any brought into use of later time. It is asserted with confidence by some, that those trees by use become more valuable, yielding a sap of a richer quality.

The above account, from the Encyclopedia, may aid the inexperienced manufacturer of sugar, until he may, by practice, discover other and more perfect modes.

It is said all sorts of maple may be propagated by cuttings. And that if they be cut from the trees before the buds begin to swell, and before the ground be fit to receive them, they may be wrapped in moss, and put in a cool place, where they may be kept a month or five weeks without injury. The trees may also be propagated by sowing the seeds, commonly called kegs.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

Messrs. Van Benthuisen and Rudes, Inspectors of Pot and Pearl Ashes in the city of Albany, report:

That, from the first day of January, 1832, to 1st day of January, 1833, they have inspected as follows, to wit:

	881 barrels	pot ashes,
	27 "	pearl ashes.
Weight,	222,502 lbs.	first sort pot ashes.
	74,398 "	second sort pot ashes.
	15,159 "	third sort pot ashes.
	4,604 "	condemned pot ashes.
	7,676 "	pearl ashes.

The fees received for inspecting, during the same time, have been $324,35.

Report of Andrew Comstock, inspector of hides and skins for the city of Albany:

Inspected, from first of May to first Dec. 1832, 4265 hides; fees $30 per 1000, $127 97. Also 258 skins; fees $10 per 1000, $2 58—total fees $130 55.—*Albany Argus.*

BUCKWHEAT.

In the article on Buckwheat (*Polygonum fagopyrum*) in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, the writer says, "The seeds are rarely used as human food in any country, and are never so employed in England." Again, "The poor of some countries mix the meal of buckwheat with a small proportion of wheat flour, and make a kind of bread of the compound which is black and bitter." Part 29, p. 124.

I expected more correct information from such a quarter. If this writer was a competent authority, we might conclude that buckwheat cakes are an American invention; but we are not entitled to this honor. *Gray*, an English botanist, says, "Seeds nutritive, make good crumpets;" and in Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants we are told, "In China and the countries of the East, it is cultivated as a bread corn. The flower [flour] is also used in cookery and bread-making in various parts of Europe, to make cakes and crumpets in England, and as rice or gruel in Germany and Poland."

The writer of the article under review would probably be astonished to learn that no inconsiderable portion of the inhabitants of the United States, prefer buckwheat cakes for a part of the year to any bread made of the finest wheat flour; and that if buckwheat flour is *black* and *bitter*, it is owing to a want of care, or of skill in the manufacturer. The calyx of this plant is persistent, that is remaining fast to the lower end of the seed, which from its comparative nakedness is also peculiarly exposed to dust and fine sand. These, if not removed before grinding, incorporate with the flour. In districts not accommodated with good mills, this grain is sometimes made very dry in bags placed near the kitchen fire, and then trampled on till the sand, dust, and calyx are loosened, after which it is again winnowed. This process greatly improves the flour; but it is too troublesome to be adopted in the vicinity of hulling mills or smut machines, which remove not only the filth, but a part of the hulls. When buckwheat is treated in this manner, the flour instead of *black* is nearly white, and instead of *bitter* is particularly pleasing in the form of cakes to the palate of an epicure.

Greatfield, 2 mo. 5, 1833 D. T.

PLOUGHS.

MR. EDITOR—Can you, or some of your correspondents, inform me where ploughs can be purchased that will turn a deep furrow, and lay the furrow flat, like boards in a floor, without leaving it on its side, or lapping one on another. I have tried to find such both here and in the city of New-York without success. By ploughing in that manner you need not be troubled with sods, and by turning the sod completely under, a uniform fermentation may be obtained through the field, and the decomposition of the sod be obtained which will be equal to a light dressing of manure, and all be retained in the earth instead of its evaporating as it usually does when exposed to the sun and air; and besides, the fermentation and heat elicited will sprout the seeds of weeds that have lain near the surface, and the depth that they then be will prevent their reaching the surface, and they are thereby forever out of the way.

THOMAS TUFTS.

Le Roy, Feb. 16, 1833.

THE POTATOE.

MR. KNIGHT'S MODE OF CULTURE.

The potatoe, (*Solanum tuberosum,*) being a crop now in general cultivation, I consider it may not be foreign from the columns of the Genesee Farmer to give an account of the mode practiced in growing that useful vegetable, by THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq., president of the London Horticultural Society, a gentleman who has done much for the benefit of the agricultural and horticultural community, and to whom we are indebted for originating some of our very choicest fruits and vegetables, and who has, by his truly philosophical investigations, effected wonders in placing horticulture on just and fixed principles. I am more inclined to send this communication at present, in consequence of a request to do so by some most respectable readers of the Genesee Farmer, to whom I was recently relating the extraordinary crops Mr. Knight obtains, and who are very desirous to know his mode of cultivation. The following is an extract from the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, communicated by Mr. Knight, and published in that valuable work, vol. 7, p. 405:

"Whatever may have been the amount of the advantages, or injury, which the British empire has sustained by the very widely extended culture of the potatoe, it is obvious that, under present existing circumstances, it must continue to be very extensively cultivated; for though it is a calamity to have a numerous population who are compelled by poverty to live chiefly upon potatoes, it would certainly be a much greater calamity to have the same population without their having potatoes to eat."

Mr. Knight then proceeds:

"Under this view of the subject, I have been led to endeavor to ascertain, by a course of experiments, the mode of culture by which the largest and most regular produce of potatoes, and of the best quality, may be obtained from the least extent and value of ground; and having succeeded best by deviating rather widely from the ordinary rules of culture, I send the following account of the results of my experiments. These were made upon different varieties of potatoes, but as the results were in all cases nearly the same, I think that I shall most readily cause the practice I recommend to be understood by describing minutely the treatment of a single variety only, which I received from the Horticultural Society, under the name of Lankman's Potatoe.

"The soil in which I proposed to plant being very shallow, and lying upon a rock, I collected it with a plough into high ridges of four feet wide, to give it an artificial depth. A deep furrow was then made along the center, and highest part of each ridge; and in the bottom of this, whole potatoes, the lightest of which did not weigh less than four ounces, were deposited at only six inches distance from the center of one to the center of another. Manure, in the ordinary quantity, was then introduced, and mold was added, sufficient to cover the potatoes rather more deeply than is generally done.

"The stems of potatoes, as of other plants, rise perpendicularly under the influence of their unerring guide, gravitation, so long as they continue to be concealed beneath the soil; but as soon as they rise above it, they are, to a considerable extent, under the control of another agent, light. Each inclines in whatever direction it receives the greatest quantity of that fluid, and consequently each avoids, and appears to shun, the shade of every contiguous plant. The old tubers being large, and under the mode of culture recommended rather deeply buried in the ground, the young plants, in the early part of the summer, never suffer from want of moisture; and being abundantly nourished, they soon extend themselves in every direction, till they meet those of the contiguous rows, which they do not overshadow on account of the width of the intervals. The stems being abundantly fed, owing to the size of the old tubers, rise from the ground in great strength and luxuriance; support well their foliage, and a larger breadth of this is thus, I think, exposed to the light during the whole season, than under any other mode of culture which I have seen; and as the plants acquire a very large size early in the summer, the tubers, of even very late varieties, arrive at a state of perfect maturity early in autumn.

"Having found my crops of potatoes to be, in the last three years, during which alone I have accurately adopted the mode of culture above described, much greater than they had ever previously been, as well as of excellent quality, I was led to ascertain the amount of weight which an acre of ground, such as I have described, the soil of which was naturally poor and shallow, would produce. A colony of rabbits had, however, in the last year, done a good deal of damage, and pheasants had eaten many of the tubers which the rabbits had exposed to view, but the remaining produce per acre exceeded 539 bushels of 82 lbs. each, two pounds being allowed in every bushel on account of a very small quantity of earth which adhered to them.

"The preceding experiments were made with a large and productive variety of potatoe only; but I am much inclined to think that I have raised, and shall raise in the present year, 1828, nearly as large a produce per acre of a very well known variety, the Ash Leaved Kidney Potatoe. Of this variety I selected in the present spring the largest tubers which I could cause to be produced in the last year; and I have planted them nearly in contact with each other in the rows, and with intervals, on account of the shortness of their stems, of only two feet between the rows."

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Knight states in a P. S. dated March 23, 1829: "Somewhat contrary to my expectations, the produce of the small early potatoe exceeded very considerably that of the large one above mentioned, being per acre 665 bushels of 82 lbs." In a controversy which took place between that gentleman and the conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, the ingenious Mr. Loudon, Mr. Knight has distinctly proved that he by no means selected the most favorable portion of his crop; for at the suggestion of his gardener, he measured a portion of ground, and having ascertained its produce, it indicated a produce per acre of *six hundred and ninety-five bushels and three pecks.* See Gardener's Magazine, Vol. 5, p. 718.

The experiments of Mr. Knight have been so numerous and various, that few were more competent to decide with accuracy, or receive greater credit for integrity in stating the results correctly. Mr. K. in this, as well as in most of his experiments, not only gives the result of his success, but states the *rationale* of the principles on which his practice is founded, which appears here to be, in planting potatoes, of every variety, large enough and near enough to each other to cause the whole surface of the ground to be covered, under the conflicting influence of gravitation and of light, without the plants, in any one row being overhung by those of contiguous rows.

In conclusion, I beg leave to call the attention of those gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure of conversing on this subject, that I find I underrated the produce obtained per acre by Mr. Knight, as I only stated the greatest produce at six hundred and fifty bushels, whereas the medium produce of the Ash Leaved Kidney Potatoe yielded six hundred and sixty-five bushels per acre. I am, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Feb. 18, 1833.

PEAS.

MR. KNIGHT'S EXPERIMENT IN THE PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PEAS.

In the communication of the writer on the improvement of our native varieties of grape by hybrid productions, reference was made to a curious experiment of Mr. KNIGHT'S, which resulted in the production of several new and excellent varieties of the garden pea. As the account is quite interesting, I extract it trom Darwin's Phytologia, in which it is copied from Mr. Knight's Treatise of the Apple and Pear:

"Blossoms of a small white garden pea in which the males had previously been destroyed, were impregnated with the farina of a large clay colored kind, with purple blossoms. The produce of the seeds thus obtained, were of a dark grey color, but these having no fixed habits were soon changed by cultivation into a numerous variety of very large and extremely luxuriant white ones, which were not only much larger and more productive than the original white ones, but the number of seeds in each pod was increased from seven or eight to eight or nine, and not unfrequently to ten. The newly made grey kinds I found were easily made white again, by impregnating their blossoms with the farina of another white kind. In this experiment, the seeds which grew toward the point of the pod, and were by position first exposed to the action of the male, would sometimes produce seeds like it in color, while those at the other end would follow the female In other instances, the whole produce of the pod would take the color of one or other of the parents; and I had once an instance in which two peas at one end of the pod produced white seeds like the male, two at the other end grey ones like the female, and the central seeds took the intermediate shade, a clay color. From some very imperfect experiments I have made, I am led to suspect that considerable advantages would be found to arise from the use of new or regenerated varieties of wheat; and these are esaily obtained, as this plant readily sports in varieties whenever different kinds are sown together." W. W. B.

Hammond's Port, Feb. 1833.

DISEASE IN CALVES.

MR. EDITOR—In the fall of 1831, I lost three calves by a disorder altogether new to me. They were taken lame at first in one of the hind legs, and generally died in about from 24 to 48 hours after. On opening them, the hind quarter above the gambrel joint appeared mortified and rotten. In some the intestines appeared affected in the same way. The blood before death appeared thin and watery. Last fall I lost two more, with the same disorder I believe. These, however, appeared affected throughout the system. These calves were all in good order. My neighbors have lost several with the same disorder, and I have not found any one that can give any light on the subject. The object of this communication therefore is, to see if you, or any of your correspondents, can give us any information on the above subject; for unless something can be done to prevent or cure the above disorder, the raising of calves will be rather unprofitable business in this town. A SUBSCRIBER.

Covington, Feb. 12, 1833.

GRAFTING THE VINE.

MR. EDITOR—It has been a matter of dispute with some whether grapes, when grafted, actually joined the cion with the stock, as in grafting other kinds of fruit, or whether the cions struck root. I have a number of vines which were grafted the season past underground, the cions joined to the stocks, and some of them made shoots twelve feet long. They may be examined by any one who has doubts of the subject, as the places where the cions and stocks united are to be seen. SAMUEL CLARK.

Greece, Feb. 12, 1833.

ERIE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Since the late admirable arrangement in this state for establishing county poor houses with farms, I have not seen one that has better pleased me than that for the county of Erie, located at Buffalo. Five years ago, the farm, consisting of ninety acres, was an entire wilderness, located between two and three miles from the city, and was purchased of the state for about thirteen dollars per acre. The soil is of the richest quality, consisting of a vegetable loam and gravel, resting on a strong sub-soil of clay, and clayey gravel. A large commodious stone house, seventy feet long by forty wide, and a large wooden barn and sheds, and a neat snug school house, have been erected on the front part of the farm, overlooking both the city of Buffalo and the village of Black Rock, as well as a great extent of surrounding country, together with Lake Erie and Niagara River. These are well painted and fenced in. The farm is nearly all brought to, and under excellent cultivation, and has been for the last three years under the immediate superintendance of Deacon Amos Callender, an excellent practical farmer, and well calculated to manage such an institution.

Located, as we are, on a frontier, and having the main shipping port and place of embarkation for the world of emigrants who are constantly passing to the west, it may well be supposed that we have an extra share of poor to provide for; and yet, with the large proportion of paupers that are supported, owing to excellent management, and the productive soil of the farm, a large portion of their food is raised upon the farm; and with one exception, (Cayuga,) our paupers have been supported for a less sum per head than those of any county in the state, being only sixty-six cents each! And they are well treated, too. Each one is well fed, clothed, and, if able, *kept steadily at work*. The children are all kept at school as soon as they are old enough, until an opportunity is found for them to be put out to a place.

A large garden, filled with all kinds of useful vegetables, is in excellent cultivation. Great quantities of grass are cut, and a number of cows are kept Several hundred bushels of corn are annually raised, and a large amount of pork is fatted and put up every winter. Poultry, eggs, and various minor articles, are attended to, and the whole establishment has the appearance of a thriving family. The farm is now worth, and will readily bring, one hundred dollars per acre, and is one of the handsomest situations in the western country, and well watered with the finest springs bursting out of a gravel ridge in rear of the buildings.

It is, too, a matter not unworthy of notice, that the poor and unfortunate, in addition to having a full and comfortable supply of the necessaries of life, may still enjoy the hope of better things to come, and can cheer up their broken spirits with the delightful prospect from their asylum, so amply spread out by the God of nature, and so bountifully provided for them by the liberality of the county. ULMUS.

Singular Vegetable Production.

A few evenings since, the following history of a singular vegetable production was related to me by George Crane, of Palmyra, Wayne county, a gentleman of a good deal of observation, and also a most respectable and intelligent farmer. He had it from Abial Jaques, Esq., of Worcester county, Massachusetts, a gentleman of unimpeached veracity, and, for the opportunity he has had, well versed in natural history, and, as my informant adds, a curious man in such matters. He accidentally discovered a young peach tree growing under what he calls a "water willow," one branch of which, four or six inches in diameter, grew directly over the top of the peach, as it shot out horizontally. The peach had attained a hight of some six or eight inches above the willow branch. For his own amusement, he split the willow branch with a chissel, or wedge, and introduced the top of the peach through the fissure; then carefully withdrew the wedge, and it clove upon the peach. In this situation it was suffered to remain till fall, when the peach was carefully sawed off close to the underside of the willow. The stump and root of the peach were transplanted in his garden at a suitable age. Both bore fruit similar in size, appearance and flavor, with this difference: Those from the peach left in the willow had no *pits* or *stones*, while the others had. Is this a mule, a mongrel, or hybrid? What name will the curious in such matters give it? Will some one, acquainted with the nature, and structure, and growth of plants, and who is also acquainted with vegetable physiology, explain? Do any worms infest this kind of willow? Are not this class of trees or shrubs more durable than the native peach? And would not budding or grafting the peach into the willow be a desideratum with the growers of this delicious fruit? Will some one, say my friend D. T. who is well qualified for the task, favor us with his views on this subject, or any other gentleman as well qualified for the purpose?

2 *mo.* 20, 1833. J. W. SMITH.

SUGAR.

Mr. W. H. thinks that buckets and troughs may be dispensed with by having channeled plank to reach from tree to tree. I would hereby inform him that the experiment was tried some years since, and rejected in consequence of the wood absorbing a large portion of sap, and also for its freezing and running over.

While on the subject of sugar, I would remark, that many of the sugar makers say there is a fine white sand in maple sugar. Will any of our naturalists explain the cause of this?

F. LAPHAM.

SUNFLOWERS.

MR. EDITOR—Whenever Ulmus wishes to raise another crop of sunflowers for profit, (which I judge from the tone of his communication will not be soon,) I would recommend to him to make use of the variety which produces but one head to a plant, and of course ripens all its seeds at the same time.

This produces heads much larger than the other variety. I have seen them two yards in circumference. The seeds are of a proportionable size. Yours, H. M.

Teeth are phosphate of lime and cartilage, but the enamel is without cartilage.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New-York State Agricultural Society,

Held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 14th and 15th days of February, 1833: Together with the Act of Incorporation, and the communications read before the Society.

At a meeting of the NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, February 14, 1833.

AMBROSE SPENCER, *Vice President*, in the chair.

JESSE BUEL, *Secretary, P. T.*

Mr. BUEL, in behalf of the committee appointed to report on the subject of an Agricultural School, read the following report, which was accepted.

[For this Report, see first page, No. 8 of the Farmer.]

Ordered, That 300 copies of the foregoing report and resolution be printed for the use of the members of the society.

Resolved, That Ambrose Spencer, Horatio Kickock and Jesse Buel, be a committee to prepare and report a memorial to the legislature, in conformity with the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That Messrs. Beeckman, Le Ray and Webster, be a committee to report the order of proceedings to be observed in the future meetings of the society.

Resolved, That Messrs. Lynch, Walsh, Hungerford, Russell and Beeckman, be a committee to nominate suitable persons for officers of the society for the current year.

Mr. Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont requested the committee, in the name of his father, president of the society, in consequence of his prolonged absence, not to consider him a candidate.

Mr. Buel informed the committee that he had received a letter from the Hon. Edward P Livingston, one of the vice-presidents of the society, declining a re-election, on the ground of his not being a practical agriculturist.

The Hon Ambrose Spencer, having also ceased to be a practical agriculturist, declined being considered a candidate for any office.

The society then adjourned to 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon

February 15, 1833.

The society met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday having been read and approved,

Dr. LEWIS C BECK, agreeable to request, delivered before the society a very lucid and interesting address, on the benefits of science, and particularly of botany, to agriculture, and describing some of the most valuable products of our forests.

On motion of Mr. Beeckman, of Columbia,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Lewis C. Beck, for his very interesting and instructing address, and that a copy be requested for publication.

[We regret much that Dr. Beck has declined furnishing, for the present, a copy of his address for publication.]

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The corresponding secretary made the following report:

The corresponding secretary reports—That in pursuance of the resolution of the society, he procured last spring twelve pounds of seed of the white mulberry, which he divided into parcels, and forwarded to the general committee in the several counties, with printed directions for managing the seeds and plants; and that he has had returns from six or eight counties, in relation to the same, which all concur in giving satisfactory results, and of the parcels having produced from 2000 to 2500 plants each. Upon this data, if the society's efforts have been properly seconded, there are now growing in the state about half a million of mulberry plants, through its exertions. The benefits likely to accrue from this first expenditure, cannot but prove an incentive to further exertions:

That he sent a circular, of which a copy will be found in the proceedings of our first meeting, to the several members of the general committee:

That William Jay, Esq. of Westchester, gave an early assurance of his desire to co-operate in our useful labors, and enclosed five dollars as a donation to our funds:

That Benjamin W. Ross, Esq. of Essex, manifested a like desire, and also enclosed five dollars:

That F. C. Delavan, Esq. of Seneca, writes, that from the ounce of seed sent to him, five thousand mulberry plants have been reared, of which 2500 were raised by the Rev. Thomas Lounsbery, all of which are in healthy condition. Mr. Delavan gave also an earnest of his good wishes, by enclosing five dollars.

That among the communications from foreign correspondents, is a very valuable one from Dr William Darlington, of Westchester, Pa. on the use of lime in agriculture; and a letter from Major John Adlum, of Georgetown, district of Columbia, accompanied by a copy of his treatise on the culture of the vine, and on the manufacture of wine, and a dozen bottles of wine of his vintage of 1831, presented to the society:

That communications, on practical husbandry, have been received from several members of the general committee; and

That no official communications have been received from county societies, except that of Jefferson, although it is understood that societies have been organized in Oswego, Monroe, Onondaga, Saratoga, Essex and Clinton. It is also understood that societies are about being organized in Albany, Columbia, New-York, &c.

Mr. Beeckman presented the following report which was accepted:

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The committee who were appointed by a resolution of the society, to report the order in which business shall be conducted in its future meetings, report:

That the order of the business, after the organization of the society by the presiding officer, shall be—

1. To call the names of the members;
2. Receive credentials of delegates from county societies;
3. Admission of new members;
4. Minutes of the preceding meeting to be read and approved;
5. Standing and other committees to report;
6. Treasurer to make his annual report;
7. Communications received by the secretary to be made to the society;
8. Communications of members to be received;
9. Resolutions to be offered, and general business of the society to be transacted;
10. President to deliver his address;
11. Officers to be chosen.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer respectfully reports: That during the year past, he has received the following sums:

From 3 life members,	$50 each,	$150 00
From 3 members,	5 "	15 00
From 2 members,	3 "	6 00
From 102 members,	1 "	102 00
	Total,	$273 00

That his disbursements have been as follows:

For 12 pounds of the seed of the white mulberry,	$26 00
For printing 300 circular letters—250 directions for planting the mulberry seed—and 1000 copies of the transactions of the society, and for staticnary,	113 00
Total,	$139 00

And that there remains a balance in his hands of $134 00

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES R. WEBSTER, *Treas'r.*
Albany, February 14, 1833.

LECTURES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

On motion of Mr. Beeckman, of Columbia,

Resolved, That for the purpose of giving increased interest to the annual meetings of this society, its corresponding and recording secretaries be requested to provide for the delivery of lectures and addresses on subjects of general interest to the agriculture of the state.

REPORT ON FAIRS.

Mr. V. Le Ray de Chaumont, of Jefferson, from the committee on the subject of fairs, read the following report and resolution, which were adopted by the society:

Albany, Feb. 14, 1833.

The committee appointed at the first meeting of the society, to report 'on the practicability "and utility of establishing annual fairs, for the "purchase and sale of live stock, seeds, and other "products of husbandry, and of household labor," respectfully report:

They have found much difficulty in obtaining information on a subject entirely new in this state. The differences in agricultural and commercial habits and circumstances in Europe and this country, renders the experience of those parts on this subject of little avail to us, and there is but scanty information to be gained here in relation to it. After a diligent and personal inquiry in the Middle and Northern States, your committee cannot learn that any thing of the kind is in existence except in Massachusetts. They have attempted it there, in connexion with their county agricultural societies, but it does not succeed as well as would be desirable. A large fair for the sale of cattle and other animals is held weekly at Brighton near Boston, and is very extensive and flourishing; but it has a mixed character, which, while it promotes its utility, renders it different from such fairs as we contemplate, at least, for the interior of the state. There, the butchers come from a large district of country, and meet not only farmers, but a great number of drovers, and a middle class of people who act as agents or commissioners for the farmers.

In examining the subject in itself and as applied to our state, your committee can hardly believe that if fairs for the sale of live stock, &c. were properly organized in different parts of the state, they could fail of being beneficial to both farmers and purchasers; and nothing is wanting to insure this success but a general concurrence of both those classes. We would then see the results produced upon those branches of industry which attend others in large markets. The farmers, better informed of the prices, would not be exposed—on the one hand to be deceived by speculators—nor, on the other, to keeping his produce in consequence of erroneous information. The purchaser would be able to make up in a short time, the amount of purchases which it would have taken weeks to assemble, and could at the same time give to farmers prices augmented by competition, and by the saving of expense attending this way of procuring his supplies.

If, however, this concourse of sellers and purchasers was only partial, the great object of these fairs would not be attained, and a subsequent discouragement would probably retard, if not prevent, their ultimate success.

Your committee therefore do not feel warranted in recommending at present the establishment of these fairs upon the extensive plan which they are confident would be beneficial if it could be fully carried into operation. They have considered that much of the live stock in this state, and to the west, passes through Albany on its way to Boston, New-York, and the neighborhood of those cities. The concentration of a part of this stock, at least once a year, at a proper time and place, could add nothing to the expense of taking them to market, and would offer great advantages to sellers and purchasers. They believe that a fair held in Albany, and one in New-York, would give the opportunity of testing the merit of these institutions, and mature data upon which to establish others. The different county societies which have been organized during the past year, will then examine the subject for themselves; and these fairs being introduced by degrees, and as the wants and feelings of the people call for them, will, it is hoped, spread generally and successfully throughout the state.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That a fair for the sale of live stock

seeds, and other products of husbandry and of household labor, be held in the city of Albany, on the second Thursday of October next, and one in the city of New-York, on the fourth Thursday of the same month: and that the civil authorities and agricultural societies of those places be requested to make preparations for the holding of those fairs.

On motion of Mr. Hickock, of Rensselaer,

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to Dr William Darlington, of Pennsylvania, for his able and lucid communication on the use of lime in agriculture.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary tender to Major John Adlum, of Georgetown, the expression of our thanks for the book and box which he has sent to the society.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary address a circular to the presidents of the several county agricultural and horticultural societies already organized, or which may be organized the present year, requesting them to transmit to this society, at its annual meeting, an account of their several proceedings, with their views of the means best adapted to improve our husbandry and to diffuse useful knowledge among those who manage its labors.

Resolved, That 500 copies of the proceedings of this meeting be printed in a pamphlet, and that the corresponding secretary include in it such communications as he may have received, and shall deem worthy of publication.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, of New-York,

Resolved, That this society entertains a lively sense of the zeal and usefulness manifested by LE RAY DE CHAUMONT, (late president of the society) in promoting the interests of agriculture in this state; and regret that he has declined a re-election to the office of president, on account of a visit to Europe.

Resolved, As a testimony of respect, that LE RAY DE CHAUMONT, be and he is hereby elected an honorary member of this society.

Mr. Lynch, from the committee appointed to recommend suitable persons for officers of the society for the current year, made a report:

Whereupon the following persons were duly elected to the offices annexed to their respective names, viz:

JESSE BUEL, of Albany, *President.*

GERRIT WENDELL, of Washington,
WILLIAM JAY, of Westchester,
VINCENT LE RAY DE CHAUMONT, of Jefferson,
HENRY W DELAVAN, of Saratoga,
} *Vice Presidents.*

JOHN F. BACON, of Albany, *Recording Sec'y.*
Dr. J. P. BEECKMAN, of Columbia, *Cor. Sec'y.*
CHARLES R. WEBSTER, of Albany, *Treasurer.*

JOHN TOWNSEND, of Albany,
ALEXANDER WALSH, of Rensselaer,
HORATIO HICKOCK, of Rensselaer,
} *Additional Members of the Ex. Committee.*

The following gentlemen were appointed a general committee, viz:

Albany—William N. Sill, Rufus Watson, D. B. Slingerland.
Allegany—Philip Church.
Broome—Virgil Whitney.
Cattaraugus—Staley N. Clark.
Cayuga—Joseph L. Richardson, E. Manchester, James Wood, Nathaniel Garrow.
Chautauque—Squier White, J. Mullet.
Chenango—Thomson Mead, Uri Tracy, John Latham.
Columbia—John P. Beeckman, William B. Ludlow, William H. Wilson.
Clinton—Josiah Fisk.
Cortland—Samuel G. Hathaway, Jesse Ives.
Delaware—Jabez Bostwick, M. Keeler.
Dutchess—David Hosack, Wm. Davis, James Grant, Isaac R. Adriance.
Erie—Peter B. Porter.
Essex—Henry H Ross.
Franklin—Luther Bradish.
Genesee—Martin O. Coe, Shubal Dunham, Horace Healey.
Greene—Anthony I. Van Bergen, J. Adams.
Herkimer—Wm. C. Crain, Frederick P. Bellinger, Daniel C. Henderson.
Jefferson—Noadiah Hubbard, Edmund Kirby, Egbert Ten Eyck.
Kings—Joseph Canselyea.
Lewis—Isaac W. Bostwick.
Livingston—J. S. Wadsworth, C. H. Carroll.
Madison—Matthew Pratt, Joseph Bruce, Sylvester Buelur.
Monroe—Isaac Moore, Wm. Garbut, James Sperry.
Montgomery—Stephen Reynolds, Archibald M'Intyre, Samuel Jackson.
New-York—S. Fleet, Dr. J. R. Rhinelander, Wm. Wilson, Jacobus Dyckman, Thomas Hogg, Abraham Bell, Charles Oakley, Gideon Lee, Alpheus Sherman, Wm. Shaw, James B. Murray
Niagara—Benjamin Barton.
Oneida—George Brayton, Eli Savage, Gardner Avery, Israel Stoddard, Ephraim Perkins.
Onondaga—David Monro, John C. Brown, James Geddes, Dan Bradley,
Ontario—Robert C. Nicholas, Thaddeus Chapin, M. Fairchild.
Orange—George D. Wickham, Jacob S. Waldron, Samuel S. Seward
Orleans—Abraham Cantine.
Oswego—William M. Cheever.
Otsego—Abm. Roseboom, John Russell, Pascall Franchot, I. Hays.
Putnam—
Queens—John A. King.
Rensselaer—Richard P. Hart, William Aikins, Abm Knickerbacker, Henry D. Groove.
Richmond—Richard Crocheron.
Rockland—Cornelius I. Blauvelt.
St. Lawrence—William Bacon, Theodosus O. Fowler
Saratoga—Earl Stimson, Philip I. Schuyler, John A. Steele.
Schenectady—Wm. A. S. North.
Schoharie—William C. Bouck, Wm. Deitz.
Seneca—Tompkins Delavan, E. Woodworth.
Steuben—Andrew P. Dickinson, William Kernan.
Suffolk—Selah B. Strong, Nicoll Floyd.
Sullivan—William Gillespie
Tioga—David Williams, Caleb Baker.
Tompkins—Nicoll Halsey, C. H. Monell, Benj. Jennings.
Ulster—Levi Hasbrouck, Jacobus Hardenbergh.
Warren—William M'Donald.
Washington—John M'Donald, Alexander Livingston, Tho's N. Clark.
Wayne—George Barrell, Myron Holley.
Westchester—Wm. Jay, Peter V. P. Livingston, Philemon Halsted.
Yates—Thomas I. Nevins.

On motion of Mr. Viele, of Rensselaer,

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, for the faithful manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

The society then adjourned, to meet again at the time designated in the constitution.

A. SPENCER, Pres't, p. t.
J. BUEL, Sec'y, p. t.

NULLIFICATION.—The annexed beautiful extract is from a speech delivered in the Legislature of Maryland upon the subject of nullification, by Mr. HARPER, son of the late ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, who was lately Secretary of Legation, in France, and shortly after his return was elected to represent his native city of Baltimore, in the legislature. —

The Union must not be dissolved. In the geographical feature of our country, we read the design of Providence to make us one, composed of many. Tho' distinct, we are contiguous and encompassed, by the same great bounds. The mighty rivers that drain and irrigate our soil, flow from their sources in the mountains to the sea, without distinguishing communities. The chain of vast lakes that interpose between us, and the uninhabitable regions of the north protect us all alike; and we offer to the gaze of other continents one continuous sweep of the Atlantic seaboard. We are 'fast anchored' on the main, without the power of locomotion; we cannot remove beyond one another's influence; our physical is emblematic of what ought ever to be our political and moral union. We are blended together for better and for worse: and under no imaginable state of things, can any part escape from the advantages or misfortunes of the rest. 'Whom God has joined, let no man put asunder! A part detached in its position, might be allowed to dissolve political connexion. If Carolina were an island far into the sea, though she were as rich and valuable as Cuba, we should say to her, the world is wide enough for both;—the fathomless ocean rolls between us, depart in peace! We should not miss her.—No: not more than the eagle in his flight, notes the smallest feather that drops from his wing. The feather, fantastically tossed and wafted by the air, finds at last its level in the dust: the imperial bird, unconscious of the loss, pursues his headlong progress through the skies."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR FEBRUARY, 1833.

	10 A. M.					10 P. M.			
Days.	therm.	barom-eter.	winds.	sky		therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky
1	16	29,60	N	cloudy		14	29,60	W	fair
2	22	29,60	W	do		24	29,60	W	do
3	24	29,60	W	fair		21	29,70	W	do
4	25	29,75	W	do		24	29,65	W	do
5	33	29,60	W	cloudy		40	29,40	S	do
6	22	29,35	N W	do		12	29,50	N W	cloudy
7	13	29,55	N W	do sn 3 in		17	28,75	S W	do
8	20	29,70	W	fair*		32	29,30	S	do
9	39	29,40	W	cloudy		38	29,55	W	do
10	35	29 45	N	do		34	29,60	N E	do
11	23	29,80	E	fair†		24	29,50	N E	do
12	27	29,35	N E	cl'y sn4in		24	29,50	N E	do
13	28	29,05	E	do sn 2 in		22	29,15	N W	do
14	30	29,60	W	tr sn 5 in		22	29,75	W	fair
15	30	29,65	E	do‡		28	29,70	E	do
16	34	29,70	S E	do		36	29,60	S W	do
17	42	29,45	W	do‖		46	29,15	S	cloudy
18	44	29,05	W	do§		35	29,15	W	fair
19	40	29,10	W	do		34	29,15	W	do
20	28	29,35	N W	do		20	29,55	N W	cloudy
21	21	29,50	N W	do		30	29,45	N W	fair
22	42	29,30	S W	do		34	29,35	W	do
23	18	29,70	N E	cl'y sn4in		16	29,55	N E	cloudy
24	18	29,30	N E	do 8 in		14	29,50	N E	do
25	20	29,55	W	do 4 in		16	29,70	W	fair
26	30	29,65	S	do		34	29 40	S	do
27	20	29,55	N W	do sn 2 in		12	29 70	W	do
28	20	29,75	S E	fair		16	29,65	E	do

Daily means, ther. 26° —bar 29,51 ∀ snow 35 inches.

* Poor sleighing. † Snow 2 inches; good sleighing. ‡ Spring water 37°. ‖ Thermometer 60° 2 o'clock. § High wind; poor sleighing.

English vs Irish—I will thank you for a few of those string-*banes*, said an Irish gentleman to a genuine John Bull at a public dinner table. "My dear fellow," exclaimed the Englishman, "I wish you could learn to pronounce correctly. You should say *beans* not *banes*." A few moments after John Bull asked Pat in an affected tone to help him to a small piece of *beef-steke*. "*Steke?*" said Pat, "what do you mean by *steke*? Why don't you open your mouth like a man and say *s-t-a-k-e*, at once?"—*Exeter News Letter.*

Curious Experiment on a Rattle Snake.

The following curious facts respecting the rattlesnake, are from a letter of Judge Samuel Woodruff, to Professor Silliman, in the last number of the American Journal of Science:

During the summer months of 1801 I resided in the northeastern part of the state of Ohio. Rattlesnakes were then very numerous in that region. I found the opinion universally prevalent among the inhabitants there that the leaves of the white ash are highly offensive to the rattlesnake. Several persons of respectability assured me that the rattlesnake was never found on land where the white ash grows; that it was the uniform practice among hunters, as well as others, whose business led them to traverse the woods in the summer months, to stuff their shoes and boots, and frequently their pockets also, with white ash leaves, as a preventive of the bite of the rattlesnake, and that they had never known or heard of any person being bitten who had used this precaution.

Some time in the month of August, I went with Mr. T. Kirtland, and Dr. C. Dutton, then residing at Poland, to the Mahoning, for the purpose of shooting deer, at a place where they were in the habit of coming to the river, to feed on the moss attached to the stones in the shoal water.—We took our watch station on an elevated part of the bank, 15 or 20 yards from the edge of the water. About an hour after we commenced our watch, instead of a deer, we discovered a large rattlesnake, which, as it appeared, had left his den, in the rocks beneath us, and was slowly advancing across a smooth, narrow sand beach towards the water. Upon hearing our voises, or for some other cause, he stopped, and lay stretched out with his head near the water. It occurred to me that an opportunity now offered to try the virtues of the white ash leaves. Requesting the gentleman to keep, in my absence, a watch over our object, I went immediately in search of the leaves, and on a piece of low ground, thirty or forty rods back from the river, I soon found, and by the aid of my hunting knife, procured a small white ash sapling, eight or ten feet in length, and with a view to make the experiment more satisfactory, I cut another sapling of the sugar maple, and with these *wands* returned to the scene of action. In order to cut off a retreat to his den, I approached the snake in his rear. As soon as I came within about seven or eight feet of him, he quickly threw his body into a coil, elevated his head eight or ten inches, and brandishing his tongue, "gave note of preparation" for combat.

I first presented him the white ash, placing the leaves upon his body. He instantly dropped his head to the ground, unfolded his coil, rolled over upon his back, writhed and twisted his whole body into every form but that of a coil, and appeared to be in great anguish. Satisfied with the trial thus far made, I laid by the white ash. The rattlesnake immediately righted, and placed himself in the same menacing attitude as before described. I now presented him the sugar maple. He lanced in a moment, striking his head into a tuft of the leaves, "with all the malace of the under fiends," and the next moment coiled and lanced again, darting his whole length at each effort with the swiftness of an arrow. After repeating this several times, I again changed his *fare*, and presented him the white ash. He immediately *doused his peak*, stretched himself on his back in the same manner as at the first application. It was then proposed to try what effect might be produced upon his temper and courage by a little flogging with the white ash. This was administered. But instead of arousing him to resentment, it served only to increase his troubles. As the flogging grew more severe, the snake frequently struck his head into the sand as far as he could thrust it, seeming desirous to bore his way into the earth and rid himself of his unwelcome visiters.

Being now convinced that the experiment was a satisfactory one, and fairly conducted on both sides, we deemed it unnecessary to take his life after he had contributed so much to gratify our curiosity; and so we took our leave of the rattlesnake, with feelings as friendly at least as those with which we commenced our acquaintance with him, and left him to return at leisure to his den.

Good Advice.—It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briers that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out longer than that of a man who is continually sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of life is highly necessary—but if distress succeed, dejection and despair will not afford relief. The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

To Quench Thirst.—Mix a spoonful of honey with the same quantity of spirits, and add a quart of water by a little at a time, so that they may mix intimately. This drink is a stimulant, nourishing and effective, in quenching the thirst. [Edinburgh Observer. We beg leave to follow this admirable recipe with one to Allay Hunger: Take a pound of beef, and broil it carefully over a proper fire. When ready sit down and eat with salt, mustard, pepper if you choose, and bread. This food is savory, nourishing and effective, in allaying hunger.—*Edinburg Weekly Review.*

GRASS SEED.

CASH paid for Grass Seed, at my store.
Rochester, sept 19-f6m A. CHAPIN.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber in Macedon, Wayne co., 50,000 *White Mulberry Trees.*
WM. P. RICHARDSON.
oct 6-tf

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

THE subscriber will open soon an extensive assortment of *GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS* of the latest importation, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country. As all Seeds sold by the subscriber will be packed under his inspection, persons purchasing may rely upon them as being correct.—Also 50,000 cultivated *FRUIT TREES* of large size, *Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs*, among which are 150 varieties of Roses, Bulbous Roots, Strawberry Vines, &c., together with Garden and Farming Tools, Flower Pots, Hyacinth Glasses, Crocus Pots, &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Grass Seeds.

N. B. As a catalogue of the above establishment will be ready for delivery soon, a particul r enumeration at this time is thought unnecessary.
jan 5 N. GOODSELL.

FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now resides, situated on the main road two miles north of the city of Buffalo, Erie co. containing 86 acres of land, not exceeded for richness or fertility by any in the vicinity, having thereon a good two story dwelling house, very convenient; a wood house 50 by 18, one and a half stories high, and calculated for storing grain; a good barn, &c.; a large garden and orchard, containing 100 apple trees, with choice grafted fruit of various kinds. The above Farm will be sold low, and payment be made easy.
SYLVANUS RUSSELL.

For further particulars inquire of Sylvanus Russell on the premises, or of John B. Macy, firm of Smith & Macy, or S. N. Callender, Main-street, Buffalo.
Buffalo, Feb. 26, 1833. mar 1-r4t f4t*

Rochester Nursery and Seed Store,
(*On Main street, opposite Alexander's Tavern.*)

THE subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal support he has experienced since the establishment of *The Rochester Nursery.* A stranger here, with nothing but his knowledge of gardening and admirable collection of fruit trees to recommend him, his success has surpassed his most sanguine expectations, and furnishes an incontrovertible proof of the present taste for gardening in the western country, and will be a great stimulant for the subscriber to use his utmost exertions to meet the wishes of his patrons. It is with the greatest pleasure he can direct their attention to the excellent and varied collection of fruit trees, vines, &c., now on the premises, which are of the most handsome growths, all cultivated, and true to their names. The ornamental trees and shrubs embrace the most elegant species and varieties. The list of Kitchen, Garden and Flower Seeds, is extensive and various, (see Catalogue,) and include many new and highly esteemed sorts. They were all imported *from London in* 1832. The subscriber has also the pleasure to inform his customers, that there is now on the way, FOR THE ROCHESTER NURSERY AND SEED STORE, (according to advices just received,) a fresh importation of the *latest growths*, from Mr. Charlwood, of London, one of the most extensive seedsmen in England. This collection will contain many new and much valued varieties of vegetables and flowers, lately originated in Europe.

Catalogues of trees, plants and seeds, &c., have been published, and may be had gratis at the Nursery, or at Messrs. Hoyt, Porter & Co.'s Book Store, Rochester. All letters, post paid, will meet with every attention, and orders executed with punctuality and dispatch.
ALEXANDER GORDON.
Rochester Nursery, Jan. 10, 1833.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish, Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to. SMITH & HOGG,
New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway.